

# 厩舎・馬房篇

Chapter 2 Stable & Training

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# Stalls

## The G1 championship begins here!

Horses managed in their own stables stay in their stables at the training center except when training. Here, they manage their horses' condition, and train and run their target races. It is like a base for making adjustments so that the horses can race in their best condition. The stable keeper takes care of the horses on a daily basis, but there are many things you have to do as a trainer in this stable, such as deciding on the horse's training and race rotations.



### Horse body weight

The horse's weight indicates the difference between his current weight and his previous weight. As a trainer, you must remember the horse's best weight. If the trainer does not know the horse's best weight, it may take time for the horse to recover if he has lost weight due to hard training, or if he has gained too much weight, the trainer may not know how much weight to lose and may impose hard training.

The best weight of a managed horse is usually determined by the weight returned when the horse is put out to pasture (when a horse is put out to pasture for two months, the horse should return at about +20 kg of its best weight; when a horse is put out to pasture for one month, the horse should return at about 10 kg of its best weight). When a horse is said to be thinning or thickening, we should be careful.

## Class

Classes are subdivided into new horse, unraced, unraced, under 5 million under, under 9 million, under 16 million, and open, according to the performance of the racehorse. If you do not know the class of the horse you are managing, you may have trouble when registering for a race, so make sure you know it well.

### Comments on training

You can get more detailed comments from the stable keeper in charge, but this is a good place to get an idea of the current status for now. The arrow changes direction from up to down, from downhill to peak. When the arrow starts to rise, you should consider registering for a race.

How to view the stable data screen

1 Current condition of managed horses

Horse name/age/class/weight (compared to previous race)

Training comments

Condition

Current training pattern

Number of times chased (oi kiri)

2 Horse's father/mother

/distance aptitude

3 Horse owner name

4. Course results (Turf: results of turf races / Dirt: results of dirt races / All: total results of all races / Leg: leg quality (running, leading, leading, trailing, chasing))

5 coat color/total number of wins in how many rounds

6 Results table

The stable is the place where the horses are managed, and where the excellent staff work day and night to ensure that the horses run in their target races.



### Current training pattern/training

The horse's current training pattern for the week (see page 36 for more information on training patterns). A horse can be trained three times in one week. See page 40 for more information.

### Distance Aptitude / Course Record

A bar graph showing how many distances this horse is suited for. If the bar graph is more to the left, the horse is suitable for shorter distances, and if it is more to the right, the horse is suitable for longer distances. The middle of the bar graph indicates the distance between 2,200 and 2,300 meters, which should be used as a guide to determine the suitable distance for each horse. It is very difficult to win a race at the white distance on the bar chart (no aptitude at all).

Results by course shows the number of turf races, the number of dirt races, and the total number of turf and dirt races. The numbers from left to right show the number of times a horse has finished first, second, third, or out of the race (4th or lower).

If a horse's record is clearly different between turf and dirt, check the numbers here to determine which route to take.

## Running style

The leg quality indicates how the horse has been positioned in previous races.

From left to right: running, ahead, behind, and in pursuit. These are only the leg types that have been used in past races, and it does not mean that you can always win a race by using the same strategy as above. It would be better if the horse is capable enough to always win or lose with the same footing regardless of the race's outcome, but it would be ideal to breed a horse that can freely change footings, such as one that can run away, run ahead, put in front, or run after a rival depending on the race's outcome.

## Main prize money won / Total prize money won

This prize money is added only when a horse finishes first (up to two more for the top prize is eligible for the prize). If the prize money is 32 million yen or more, the horse is classified as an open class for life. The total prize money is the sum of the horse's earnings.

## Scorecard

The results table can be scrolled by using the crosshair key when the stable data or screen appears, and the results of all races run from the Debut race to the present can be viewed.

The results table shows the month and week in which this race was held, the racetrack and what day of the race, the name of the race, distance, number of runners, frame order, popularity, result photographic order, stable condition, jockey, strategy, corrective equipment, weight, and weight of the horse on the day of the race.

For detailed data arrangement, please refer to the instruction manual.



## Different facial expressions of the horses on the screen

The horse's expression next to the horse's name on the screen indicates the horse's current condition. By looking at the horse's expression you know whether the horse is currently in good or bad shape.

### The expression on their face when they are at their best

He/she is about to reach peak physical condition for the race. Once he is in this condition, let's make sure he is ready to race.

However, even if the horse is at a good weight, observe to make sure they are also in good shape.



### When things are not going well

The horse is expressionless, but this is the normal state of affairs.

Either they are gradually getting better toward the peak, or they have passed the peak and are slightly on the downswing.



### Times when slightly out of sorts

When the eyes are dotted, the situation is not good. This is the expression when the market is either going up or going downhill.



### State of being out of tune

The expression of being tired and sluggish is clearly a sign of being out of shape. However, this is also the case when a horse is slowly recovering from a bad situation. When a horse is in a slump, it is probably best to put it out to pasture.



### The face expression when horse is at their worst

His eyes are whirling around as if he is in pain. This is really the bottom of his condition. There is no way to train or run him in this condition, so we will have to put him out to pasture or just pull him around for a while to see how he is doing.



The horse's condition can be seen in a variety of ways: physical condition, movement in training, and facial expressions, so you have to keep an eye on everything on the stable screen.

# Inside the Stable

Note the expressions on the faces of the stable keeper and assistant trainer.

Press the bottom of the C button unit (▽) on the stable screen to go to the interior screen of the stable.

The inside of the stable brings out the relationship between the stable keeper or assistant trainer and the horse he is in charge of, which could not be seen from the outside. Not only do you get to see the chemistry, but you also get to see if the stable keeper is doing his job properly.



## Commands inside the stable

Two commands are available in the stalls: 'look' and 'reorder'. The 'appearance' command displays comments about the horse's condition, and these comments allow the user to get an idea of what is going on inside the stable.

In the "sorting" section, you can sort the horses in their stalls in 10 different ways. Depending on the order of the stalls, the horses may have a negative influence on each other, so be careful.

## Interior stable screen

1.Current status of managed horses

Horse name/age/class

Horse weight compared to previous race, training comments, condition, current training pattern, number of times Chased (oi kiri)

2 Stable keeper / Assistant trainer

(4) racehorses/stalls that the two oversee



## State

The horse's condition can be viewed with the appearance command, and the comments that appear are as follows. The comments are listed in order of priority. When a breakdown or illness is commented on, take immediate action.

priority		terms	Comment
1		When a retirement ceremony is scheduled	Thank you for all your hard work
2	Failure , Sick	phlegmone	! The wound is gutted ...
		abdominal pain	! He's got a stomachache. He's in pain.
		hives	He's got a rash ...
		generation of heat	He looks like he's burning up.
		Soe (Perioistitis)	He's in pain from the soe
3	Temperament	?	something is wrong with their gait
		He has a very rough temperament.	Obsessive/intense...
		bad-tempered	! Not calm...
		timid by nature	I'm curious about the surroundings ...
		Very timid temperament.	twitching
	Compatibility with the stablemaster	Very incompatible.	Spiders in the sleeping straw ...
		A little incompatible.	The stable is dirty.
		Slightly better compatibility	It is well cared for... ..
	Compatibility with assistant trainer	Very good compatibility.	The stable is kept clean...
		Very incompatible.	He hates training ...
4	Leg Strength	A little incompatible.	Not focused on training...
		Slightly better compatibility	seems to like training ...
5	Seasonal info	Very good compatibility.	enjoys training.
		Legs weak and out of shape	The bottom of the leg are fuzzy .
6	When there is no problem (Any of these at random)	Legs are strong and in good shape	Looks like a sturdy horse.
		Not doing well in July and August.	Summer fatigue. I guess.
		Not in good shape in Dec/Feb.	Winter hair is ruffled
			Nothing of particular concern...
			No problem.
			They have dull eyes ...
			It's like he's smiling ...
			(in November-February) ???
			(3 years old, before Debut) I can't wait for debut ...
			(At three years old after his debut.) he's still just a kid ...
7			(At four years old) already an adult.
			5-6 years old: getting tough ...
			(At 7-10 years old) already aged ...

You can see what is really going on inside the stables that you could not see on the stable screen. Is the compatibility between the stable keeper assistant trainer and the horse really good or bad? If it is bad, we may have to rethink our organization...

## Compatibility between the horse and the stable keeper or assistant trainer

When the cursor is pointed to a horse in a stable, the faces of the stable keeper and assistant trainer in charge of that horse appear. The expressions on their faces indicate their compatibility with the horse. If the chemistry is good, they will smile; if it is bad, the faces will look troubled. The chemistry of the horse's face will only appear four weeks or more after the horse has been assigned to the stable, so be sure to pay close attention when a new stable assistant is assigned.

Also note that some staff members have difficulty expressing themselves, so be sure to observe their comments as well.



The expressions in the top two images show that they are both distinctly different.



As long as they both smile, there is no problem.



Facial expressions can also be seen on the staffing screen.

## Sort carefully

The reordering command is used to reorder the inside of a horse's stall. The types of reordering are as follows

### Customization

Horses can be swapped freely. Select the horse you want to swap, press the A button, then move the cursor to the stable you want to swap and press the A button again to swap the positions of the two horses.

### Class

Open → 16 million, 9 million... and the classes are arranged in order from the top to the bottom, from left to right.

### Prize Money

The horses are placed in order from the left of the stalls, from the horse with the highest prize money earned to the horse with the lowest prize money earned.

### Horse age

The horses are listed in order of age, from left to right.

### Gender

Sort from left to right: stallions, mares, and then senhorses.

### Marks

Sort by the order of the symbols at the beginning of the horse's name.

By the way, the order of the marks is: nothing attached, city, father, outside sequence..

### Stable Staff

Sort by the oldest stablemate by the number of years they have been in the stable, from left to right.

### Assistant trainer

The list is sorted from left to right in the order of assistant trainers with the most years in the stable.



### ● Horse owners

The horse owner is automatically listed.

The order of horse owners is,

Mr. Ichikawa

Ms. Nikawa

Mr. Mitsui

Mr. Shimura

Mr. Goto

Mr. Rokko

Mr. Nanamura

Mr. Yasunaga

Mr. Kuriyama

Mr. Toyama

Michael Club (Representative: Mr. Akai)

Town Horse C (Rep: Mr. Aota)

Tozai (East West) Ranch

X farm

Maksim Farms, in that order.

### ● Alphabetical order

Sort by horse name in alphabetical order.



When rearranging stalls, it is important to keep in mind that a horse with a bad temperament will have a negative impact on other horses. If there is room in the stalls, it is better to try to isolate horses with bad temperaments. Also, if the stalls are full, the horses with bad temperaments should be placed in the end stalls. Since it is difficult to have empty stalls on both sides, it is better to create a situation where the horses do not come in contact with other horses, even if only on one side. In addition, an older horse should be placed next to the younger horse. Older horses are less likely to be influenced by their neighbors.

# Training Patterns

## What is a training pattern?

Training patterns are the day-to-day trainings. It is the most basic way to improve a racehorse's ability, just like the instructions given to new horses when they enter the stables. If stamina is improved on the dirt, the distance aptitude will increase, and if speed is improved on the wood or slope, the horse will be able to handle shorter distances. The effects can be checked on the distance aptitude graphs, so the pattern should be built with a purpose in mind. If you give instructions to your assistant trainer, he will continue to train your horse even if you do not tell him. However, the horse's condition fluctuates on a daily basis, so the instructions for the training pattern must be changed accordingly.

In addition, horses that work well with stable assistants are less likely to get out of shape after intense training, as they are more likely to recover from fatigue and horse weight. Horses that are compatible with the assistant trainer have a higher degree of increased ability, even with the same training pattern. The key is to train with a compatible combination.

In addition to the routine training, the daily training is called a training pattern. Through this daily training you further enhance the racehorse's ability.




## List of Training Pattern Effects

Training Patterns	speed effect	stamina effect	Instantaneous force effect	Fatigue level	Weight fluctuation	Training Explanation
dirt	D	D	D	1	-2kg	Training to be performed on a sand-lined course. Training mainly aimed at strengthening <b>stamina</b>
wood	D	D	D	1	-2kg	Training to be performed on a course lined with wood chips. Training mainly aimed at <b>speed</b> enhancement
ramp	C	D	C	2	-2kg	Training to be done on a slope with wood chips. Training mainly aimed at strengthening <b>speed &amp; instantaneous force</b>
Dirt & Wood	C	A	C	3	-6kg	Training to be done on both dirt and wood. Training mainly aimed at strengthening <b>stamina</b>
Dirt, Slope	B	A	A	4	-6kg	Training on both dirt and slope. Training to strengthen <b>all abilities</b> on average
Wood, slope	A	B	A	4	-6kg	Training to be done on both wood and slope. Training mainly aimed at strengthening <b>stamina and instantaneous force</b>
Wood & pool	D	C	C	2	-6kg	Training to be done with both wood and pool. Training aimed at strengthening the stamina of horses with <b>leg problems</b>
slope & pool	C	B	B	3	-6kg	Training to be done both on the slope and in the pool. Training aimed at strengthening the <b>instantaneous power</b> of horses with <b>leg anxiety</b>
interval	E	D	E	-1	-4kg	<b>Adjustment training</b> , where the horse is ridden slowly and carefully while monitoring his condition. Work to <b>adjust the horse's weight</b> while strengthening overall
Corner (?) horse grounds	E	E	E	-2	+ - 0kg	Adjustment of <b>horse weight</b> while riding slowly. Adjustment training focused on getting the horse in good shape.
Woodland horse path	F	F	F	-4	+2kg	Refresh the horses by walking them through artificial forests.
Pulling motion only	F	F	F	-3	+4kg	Refresh the horses by giving them a little exercise around the stables.

The effectiveness of each lecture is indicated on a scale of A to F (A being the most effective and F being the least). Fatigue level of each training is indicated by 4~4 (the higher the number, the higher the fatigue level). \*The slope in Ritto is 1.5 times longer than that in Miura, so the effect of training is 1.5 times greater. But fatigue is also 1.5 times greater. \*Forest horse trails are only available at Miho Training Center.

## Horse condition message in the stable

**bad**



Come a ways from its original state, but it will be a while before it's ready.

Feeling a little more energetic.

Feeling much better now.

Even starting to eat the fodder.

The hair is shinier now, and he's in great shape.


I'm getting better.

The horse's body is almost the best. He's coming along nicely.

Enthusiastic, spirited riding is outstanding.

The horse is in good shape and ready to race anytime.

**good**



We're peaking right now. Everything is in perfect condition.

We're keeping it going strong.

The horse's body is taut and ready to race anytime.

In pretty good shape.

Hair shine is also so-so.

In mediocre condition.

Feel like he's getting out of shape.

A little concerned that they're a little down in the dumps.

Doesn't seem to be in very good physical condition.

Eating is down, too.

Not well.

Physical condition has gone downhill considerably.

Very bad condition.

It's going to take some time to recover.

**the worst**

The training pattern that fits the horse's condition is...

Not as good as he/she should be.



This is a condition in which the horse is at the bottom of his condition and still has accumulated fatigue. It is wise to refresh the horse on a forest trail or in a pulling exercise to help him recover from the fatigue.

Feeling a little better.



This is when the horse's condition is showing signs of improvement. The period of inactivity has passed, but intense training at this point will most likely cause the horse to lose its condition. Therefore, it is a good idea to perform adjustment training in a corner stable or at intervals until the next message changes.

I'm back on track.



This is a message that the horse is definitely getting better. From here, you can switch to an intense training pattern. As long as the horse has not gained too much weight, dirt, wood, and slopes would be a good place to start.

### Hair shine has improved.



This is a message when a horse is getting better and better. It is advisable to repeat the training on dirt, wood, and slope while trying not to lose weight too quickly. If you do not want to tire your horse out during training, it is recommended that you take him to the pool.

### I'm getting better.



The horse is nearing peak condition. At this stage, it is better to switch to light adjustments toward racing rather than intense training. Also, if the goal is G1, it is a good idea to use a step race at this stage.

### ● Enthusiastic, spirited ride



At this stage, he has almost reached his peak. Naturally, there is no problem in running a race. If the horse is to be used in a step race prior to the target race, he should be lightly trained before the race. If there is a gap before the target race, it is advisable to maintain a good period of time by training at intervals or on a corner course.

### This is the peak of the season.

At the time this comment is made, the horse is in peak condition. If the horse is not entered in a race at this stage, the rest of the season will gradually decline, so be sure to register the horse. Before running in a race, make sure that the horse has had a good workout (oi kiri) and is well prepared. Training on dirt, wood, or a slope is fine, but if you want to keep your horse in good shape, you can do intervals or a corner track.

### We are maintaining a good performance

This comment is made when you are past your peak. If you are going to run a race at this time of the year, it is best to avoid a strong pursuit (oi kiri). If you are entering a race at this time of year, it is best to avoid a strong training session, as it may cause the horse to lose all of its strength. Also, in order to keep the horse in good shape, training should be done at intervals or on a corner track.

### In pretty good shape

This is a comment made when a horse has already passed its peak and is beginning to decline. However, it is only the beginning of a decline, so if he still has energy left, he is ready to win a race. Anyway, since the drop in condition is the only concerning thing, do intervals and corner track for training. He is not in great shape by any means, but he should be able to do his best. When he runs in a race again, keep his workouts as light as possible to keep him in good shape.

### It is in a mediocre state.



Even though he is in mediocre condition, he is in complete decline and should not be entered in a race at this stage. Training will be done on interval and square ground. These two training exercises will not only keep him in good shape, but also shorten his slump. We would like to get out of the slump as soon as possible and head to the next race.



### I'm a little out of energy~



At this stage, it indicates that he is getting out of shape. The probability of breakdown increases, so it is obviously best not to send them out to races. Training should be done at intervals and on a corner track to allow the horse to recover from the fatigue accumulated so far as quickly as possible.

## Training patterns for weight fluctuations are...

He doesn't seem to be in very good physical condition.



The horse's condition is further deteriorating. He is not eating well and is having trouble maintaining his body condition. He is not ready for training, so you should adjust his training at intervals and in the square yard so that he can get out of his slump as soon as possible. We are also considering putting him out to pasture.

The horse is too fat, so first of all...



This message appears when the horse's weight is 30 kg or more heavier than at its best. Anyway, let's concentrate on reducing the horse's weight by hard training such as dirt/wood, dirt/slope, wood/slope, etc.

● A little heavier. One more squeeze.



This message appears when the horse weighs more than 10 kg heavier than the plague. If he is in good shape, try to reduce the horse's weight by hard training on dirt/wood, dirt/slope, or wood/slope.

I'm not well!



The message indicates that his condition is rapidly declining. The plea would be to either do an interval, a tune-up workout at a corner horse track to get out of the slump period early, or be bold/assertive and put him out to pasture.

It's still heavy.



This message appears when the horse is 20 kg or more heavier than the ideal weight. When the horse is in good shape, train him hard on dirt/wood, dirt/slope, or wood/slope. If the horse is in a slumping condition, it is advisable to use the pool or intervals, taking care not to fatigue the horse.

I can see a little bit of a narrowing of the neck



This message appears when the horse's weight is 10 kg or more lighter than its best weight. If the horse does not recover, no matter how well he is doing, it is difficult to tell whether he will be able to show his true potential in a race. In this case, we should adjust the horse in a corner stable, on a forest trail, or in a pulling exercise until he recovers.

Too bad – too bad state



When this message appears, it means that the horse is at the bottom of its condition. It is recommended to refresh the horse's body and recover from the fatigue by either a forest horse trail (only at Miho) or a pulling exercise. Also, if the target race is far in the future, we should consider putting the horse out to pasture for two months or so.



# Break/Tame in (oikiri chase/pursuit training)

Unlike training. Practical training for a race, that's what training is all about. It is the best way to get the horse in the best condition to win the race!

The training session is used to teach the horse that a race is just around the corner, and also to get the horse fired up. Unlike the usual training that is used to develop stamina, speed, and dash power, this is the final step in the horse's preparation for a race.

If a horse is registered to run in a race without running pursuit training, it is likely to have a negative impact on the race, such as a lack of speed in the straight line, inability to use a decisive leg, or being outpaced by other horses at the starting point.

In addition, if the registered race is in the open class, and the jockey who requested to ride in the race was the third or more consecutive rider in that race, the jockey can be assigned to ride the horse in a pursuit session. The more times a jockey rides a horse, the more he has the horse in his hands. However, it is important to note that when a jockey is asked to take a horse out for a session, the assistant trainer, who is usually in charge of the session, becomes frustrated because his job has been taken away from him, and his trust in (you) the trainer declines.

**Definition of oikiri, pursuit training from the JRA:** Refers to fast time training in the week immediately prior to a race. The term was coined from the fact that the horse is broken in (chase training) sufficiently three or four days before the race to bring the horse to peak condition for the race.



## Chase training course type

dirt	A general Breaking in (chase training) course will slightly increase the ability to focus on stamina. The strain on the legs is light.
turf	Used to get used to turf and to fast speeds. The ability increases around the speed. The load on the legs is high, so do not use it too often.
wood	The woodchip-lined course slightly increases the ability to focus on speed. The cushioning is very good, and the burden on the legs is light. Only Hakodate can be selected for the expedition.
slope	This is a sloping course with wood chips. Increased overall ability. The burden on the legs is somewhat high, so care should be taken. Cannot be selected when three horses are selected alongside each other or on an expedition.



## Difference between single and parallel runs

When running a horse, the first choice is either a single run or a parallel run. In a single run, the horse is run alone, so the horse's level of fatigue is relatively low. The horses are not forced to compete with each other, which has the effect of improving their temperament. On the other hand, when horses run together, they are chased by other horses as if they were in a real race, which gives the horses more determination to win. In addition, there are two ways of running together: two abreast and three abreast. Three abreast gives the horse more competitive spirit, but it also has a higher chance of failure.

It would be a good idea to consider the horse's physical condition, rotation, and other factors, and to use single and parallel runs well.

## The different effectiveness of parallel running

There are three patterns of chase training: leading, chasing at the same time, and chasing.

In the leading pattern, the horse to be chased is ahead of the other horse, and the other horse is chased after him. This has the effect of increasing the speed capability of the horse, as it tries to avoid being overtaken by the other horse. It also simulates for the horse that is ahead or running away to run away in a race.

In running at the same time, the horse and the opponent compete with each other, and this helps the horse to keep pace with the other horse and to keep up with the other horse, which leads to increased stamina.

Chasing is a very common pattern of training in which the horse lets the other horse go ahead of it and then chases after it. This is a very common pursuit training pattern. It adds dash power and sharpness to the last leg of the race.

Since each of these has its own effect, it is advisable to apply a chasing routine that is suited to the horse's legs and ability.

### Horse's pace, hard, one cup (?), first arrival

This is the degree to which the assistant trainer in charge of the horse's training follows the horse. You can choose a light, relaxed pursuit. This would prevent the horse from falling out of shape by not forcing the horse to chase.

The degree of pursuit increases in the following order: strong, full (?) and first.

The degree of pursuit becomes stronger and stronger. If the horse is a little overweight, you may chase him as hard as you like, but normally he should be well finished even if you chase him hard enough. See below for the weight of the horse in single and multiple runs.

### Training patterns and weight gain or loss

How much weight will increase or decrease depending on the degree to which the horse is chased alone or together. Consider the horse's condition and try to chase him down.

Single run, horse's pace, .....-0kg  
 Single run, strong .....-2kg  
 Single run, full, .....-4kg  
 Parallel, horse's pace..... - 2kg  
 Parallel, strong .....-4kg  
 Parallel, full... .....-6kg  
 Parallel and first to the end: ..... - 8kg

When two or three horses are running together, there is no difference in weight gain or loss. The weight of the two horses is the same.

### Stable keeper's comments after pursuit training

The assistant trainer is directly in charge of the horse and will comment on the horse's condition, while the stable keeper will say almost the same thing as the horse's condition message in the stable (see page 37, Training Patterns). However, if the horse is underweight or overweight, calculated from his best weight, he will make a comment about his body. Comments about the horse's weight take precedence over comments about the horse's condition, so when a comment about the horse's weight is given, comments about the horse's condition cannot be heard.

### Comments from the assistant trainer after the training session

golden age	The legs were unquestionably stretched. It's the best finish I've ever seen.
	Good movement. He's in good shape.
Favorable Decline Period	He seems to be moving well, but I wonder how he'll do in a race.
Normal Downward	It's working reasonably well, but it's going downhill.
	It wasn't smooth. Winning and losing must be painful.
Poorly performing Downward	It was already a flop at the end. I don't expect to see him in a race.
	He's moving pretty heavy. He's in a bad mood.
slump	No response at all. It's going to take a long time to get fully fit.
Slump upturn	It's still moving too slow... It's going to take a while.
	The straight line is a bit long. I don't think he's ready to race yet.
normal rising period	So so movement. I think we'll get there.
	Smooth movement. Condition improving.
	Nice movement and I think it's going well.
favorable upturn	The speed was excellent. I think we can expect more in the race!



# Runner Registration and Stablekeeper Comments

Training, chase training, and registering to run in a race

The stable keeper and assistant trainer who are always taking care of the horses know their abilities well. Let's hear what they have to say.

The horses have been training in the stable and are nearing peak condition. Now it's time to run a race. To enter a race, open the command menu on the stable screen, select a race that meets your horse's requirements, and register the horse for the race.

However, since training and stable management are left to the assistant trainer and stable keeper, the trainer player can only see how well the horse is doing by looking at the horse's expression on the stable screen, the direction of the arrow that indicates how well the horse is doing, and the direction of the arrow that indicates how well the horse is doing.

The player, as the trainer, can see whether a horse is in good or bad shape by looking at the horse's expression on the stable screen, the direction of the arrow indicating the horse's progress, the stable keeper's comment on the horse's condition, and the assistant trainer's comment after the race. Based on all of these factors, the horse is then registered for a race in which he meets the entry requirements.

However, even if a horse is in great shape and in perfect condition, when you listen to the stablekeeper's comments after the race registration, you'll often hear less positive comments such as, "It is hard when you are not blessed" or "There are going to be some strong horses in the race."

This means that, in terms of ability, he is having a hard time with that member. If the comment is that "it is hard to be blessed," perhaps it would be better to avoid running the race, train a little more, and then try again after some time is straightened out.

I have to keep working hard every day so that no matter what race I send my managed horses to, they will always say, "He 's a winner."



## Stablekeeper's comments at the time of race registration

	Comment
When it looks like you're going to win	He's already registered for this week's (name of race). With this horse's ability, he's a winner.
Can you win a prize? できないか	I've already registered for this week's (race name). It's a bit tricky because there are going to be some strong horses.
When you don't look like you're going to win	I've already registered for this week's (name of race) It's hard to not be blessed.
Prize-winning registration	I have already registered for this week's (race name). This is a big prize, so I hope we do well.
G1 Registration	You are registered for this week's (race name). It's finally here. I'm getting nervous.
no stable keeper (general racing)	Already registered for this week's (race name)
no stablekeeper (G1 (G races) ス)	I've already registered for this week's (race name), and now it's time, sir.

## List of comments by the stablemaster

The stable keeper's comments are not limited to those related to races. They observe the condition of the horses in their care on a daily basis and are the most knowledgeable about their condition, so they are able to provide accurate comments whenever there is a problem. If a horse is resting in the stable after a breakdown, the stable keeper will comment on the horse's recovery, how the horse is doing after coming back from pasture, the condition of the horse after a race, and other details about the horse's condition.

## List of stable keeper's comments (excluding pursuit and horse condition comments)

When there is a malfunction	
Soe (Periostitis)	Soe (Periostitis) is still a concern
?	His gait is still not normal. We'll see what happens.
Fever and other illnesses	still doesn't feel well.
When returning from malfunction	
Soe (Periostitis)	Healed up. Fine now.
Non-Soe issues	(Your problem is healed and you can resume training.
When returning from grazing	
There is a grazing effect	He's back with all his energy. The pasturage is having a positive effect on him.
I'm tired again.	Ummm... not much of a refreshing effect.
post-race	
I'm not tired.	It's after the race, but he's full of energy.
A strong horse never tires.	This horse is known for his toughness, and he's still full of energy after the race.
I'm tired.	I 'm not sure if the race wore him down too much, but seems to be a little tired
Tiredness in a horse with a weak constitution.	This horse has a weak constitution, so he's a bit limp after the race.
Not so tired.	They are coming along nicely after the race.
Assistant's comments	
grazing	Currently grazing on (name of ranch)
Staying at a local stable	Currently staying at (name of local stable)
After retirement decision	I will miss this horse very much.



# New Horse Stable

Prepare to accept new horses early in the process.

Every December, various horse owners request new horses to join their stables. At that time, one must consider how many stalls are available in their stables.

A stable can only manage up to 20 horses in total. Therefore, we must carefully consider and accept requests for new horses to join our stables. However, once the request is accepted, there is nothing to be done about it.

In March, my assistant, Ms. Erika, advises me to adjust the stalls to accommodate the many new horses that will be coming into the stables this year. In response, I will make a list of horses to be retired, etc.

Keep track of the schedule for new horse arrivals at the stable office

In preparing the stable, we need to know what month the three-year-old horses will be coming into the stable. When you open the command menu in the stable office and check "Managed Horses → Stable Schedule," you can see the schedule of this year's three-year-old new horses coming into the stables under "Current Horses → Three-Year-Old Horses. Three-year-old new horses come in early April for early horses, June to July for normal horses, and November to December for late-maturing types.

By looking at the stable schedule, you should be able to get a general idea of the horse's growth pattern.

## Capacity evaluation memo at the time of stable entry

Comment	judgment element	Single point
Looks like it has good speed.	speed	I'm not sure I could get into the open without it.
type who's going to run his last legs off.	dash	Most Important Comment. Essential to win the big prize.
His perseverance is extraordinary.	will to win	I'd prefer to have the guts to win, but...
We have a strong constitution.	resilience	The body should be strong.
Thorax looks a little weak.		Weakness in the body's ability to recover after a race?
May be somewhat of a late bloomer.	growth curve	If the horse is late and strong, it can be active for a long time.
May be somewhat precocious type		It's best to think of the success of the program as being up to four years old.
This type can be adapted for long distances.	distance aptitude	Speed allows for a wide range of distances.
type suited for short distances.		Races over 1800m are a struggle.
Runs well on dirt.	Turf & dirt aptitude	Winning on turf can be quite difficult...
His temperament is a little rough.	temperament	No problem as long as the horse is not irritable in the stable.
He's a quiet horse with a mild temperament.		Few horses are docile.
He is a very healthy horse. 44 Grade One Stable	If none of the above apply and you can win two or three...	

New horses that are requested to enter the stables in December of each year arrive one after another from April of the following year. When entering the stables, be sure not to miss the comments of the new horses.



New Horse Arrivals – What kind of horse is he?

It is finally the month of arrival at the stables. The assistant informs you that a new horse has arrived. After the message, an evaluation memo is sent from the training farm to report on the new horse's abilities.

See the table on the left for the evaluation memo from the stud farm.

As a racehorse, the horse needs speed, dash power, competitive spirit, and a good constitution. If the horse is a very healthy horse, you have no choice but to take him in and train.

If you retire a horse too quickly because of a bad evaluation, you will lose a lot of friendship with the horse's owner.



# Stable is determined and training as a racehorse begins.

For new horses that have arrived at the stables, the stablemaster and assistant trainer in charge are determined first. Here, if the evaluation notes include a variety of things such as speed, dashing ability, distance aptitude, etc., and the horse has a big-time feel, you would want to assign a stable keeper and assistant trainer who is also as highly skilled as possible. The key to further improving the horse's ability is to assess the horse's ability and assign the appropriate staff. Once a staff member is assigned, the stable keeper will go to the stable to see the horse and further evaluate the horse.

For example, the 3-year-old stallion shown here is rated by the training farm's note as having good speed, a strong constitution, and adaptable to long distances. The stable keeper commented that he is the type with a long torso and seems to be suited to long distances. At this point, the bar graph showing his aptitude for long distances also rates him as having an aptitude for about 2,000 meters, so there is the option of developing his stamina to make him a stayer, or having him develop his speed ability to make him a specialist for middle-distance races around 2,000 meters. In any case, we should decide what he is aiming for, construct a training pattern, and raise him accordingly.



	Evaluation Comments
When a good horse is a good horse	He's a good horse. He's a big horse. I'm looking forward to seeing what's ahead of him.
When you have the ability to excel	He seems to have quite a bit of ability. I think we can expect more from him than his pedigree.
If the distance tonality is short	It's a type that looks like it would be suited for short distances with its full-bodied body shape.
When distance tonality is long distance	Has a long torso and looks like it would be suited for long distances.
If the distance tonality is mid-range	It's a well-balanced tive that seems to be able to handle any distance.

## Incoming New Horses and Training Patterns

In order to bring up a new horse that has entered the stables well until his debut, it is important to first determine a solid training pattern for him. Taking the 3-year-old stallion mentioned earlier as an example, the horse's current abilities are speed, long-distance aptitude, and physical toughness. We should carefully consider which areas need to be developed and try to set up a training pattern.

For example, since his distance aptitude is currently mid-range, I don't dare train him to be a sprinter. Speed seems to be there, but what about instantaneous power, so much so that this evaluation has not been made. We should consider that we don't have high ones. Therefore, we will focus on instantaneous force, the speed we have now, and stamina to adapt to long distances as well.

In light of these considerations, the training pattern is wood and slope, Or it means that they should start their training mainly on dirt and slopes.

**Even if he is to be a complete stayer, he could be trained on dirt/wood or dirt/slope.**

Another horse, considering the evaluation notes on the right and the stable keeper's comments, the biggest comment is that he seems to have a great deal of ability, and that we can expect more than his pedigree, in response to the evaluation notes that he has speed, endurance, and can adapt to long distances. At this point in time, he still seems to have an aptitude for around 2,000 meters, so he should be able to further develop his strength in that area. If he is trained on a dirt slope or wood slope as well, this horse may grow up to be a tremendous big shot.

Incidentally, if the stable keeper's comment includes the words "considerable ability~," it indicates that the horse is highly capable enough to win in the open class.

These horses are the type that will grow even more if they are trained, so it is a good idea to challenge the strongest horses.



# Failure/illness

Racehorses are always injured.  
Whether seriously or slightly injured,  
the horses' slender legs support their  
500 kg bodies, so trainers must be  
more concerned than necessary.

## Types of malfunctions and diseases and their symptoms

Racehorses are delicate creatures by nature, suffering not only injuries during races but also fever and abdominal pain, so even minor illnesses can become serious. When I am at the stable office, I sometimes get a call about an unusual situation. The trainer's heart beats hard whenever he receives such a call.

## Illnesses that develop outside of training or racing



### generation of heat

Having a fever for a cold or other reason. If you take a good rest, you can return to work right away.

### hives

Hives are caused by failure to keep the horse's stall clean or by foreign objects that have entered the feed medications and eaten them.

### abdominal pain

Like humans, they can develop abdominal pain. However, the horse's stomach and other organs are quite sensitive, so abdominal pain can develop into a more serious illness.

### phlegmone

Inflammation of the skin caused by the entry of bacteria through a wound. It is accompanied by pain and fever, but if treated properly, it will heal in a few weeks.

## Failures that occur after training, following a race, or a race

### Soe (Periostitis)

A growth mass often seen in growing horses. These are bumps on the canal bones of the legs. It is especially common in young horses such as 3- and 4-year-olds, and can be caused by hard training when the horse is still in its early stages of development. Once healed, the horse can return to work as usual, so it is best to send the horse out to pasture and complete the treatment as soon as possible.

### ?

A condition in which abnormalities are observed in the gait. It is said to be a condition that can easily lead to a "eight-gait" condition, such as when a horse is ill, has muscle pain, or is suffering from inflammation of the muscles. Until the horse is fully repaired, he cannot race or train.

### Flexor tendinitis

This disease is said to be an incurable pain for racehorses. Once the disease develops, it is difficult to cure, and countless horses have been forced to retire from active racing because of it. Even if the disease is cured, there is a strong possibility that it will recur.

### bone fracture

There are many different types of fractures, ranging from a complete breakage that forces a person to be out for a year or more, to a fracture that allows a person to return to work in less than six months. However, in the worst case, a fracture that occurs during a race, such as a comminuted fracture, can result in a poor prognosis (euthanasia) because there is nothing that can be done to correct the situation.



However, for injuries that develop during training or racing, it is better to send the horse to pasture or to a treatment farm than to treat the horse at the stable. See page 26 for more information on treatment farms.

# Correction, etc.

Some racehorses are too temperamental or timid to show their true potential. Such horses are given some kind of corrective equipment.

Some horses with a rough temperament are so irritable that they are unable to concentrate at all, whether in the paddock or in the stable. As a matter of course, they use up all their energy before the race, and it is quite common for even the most powerful horses to suffer a disastrous defeat.

Therefore, various correction methods have been tried to suppress temperament difficulties as much as possible. In the "Live G1 Stable," four types of temperament correction are

## Menko mask

A mask that covers the horse's face. It is considered effective for horses that are sensitive to noise because it covers the ears completely. In actual horse racing, many horses wear menko until the start of the race, especially in the paddock where noise is a concern, and at the main track entrance, and then take it off when entering the gate. The idea, I suppose, is to concentrate on the effects of the menko until the race starts. It serves to calm horses that are poorly regulated in the game a bit.

## blinker

A horse's field of vision is said to be about 300 degrees, and even horses in the rear can be clearly seen. Horses that are unable to concentrate on their work are likely to be distracted by their surroundings. It is difficult to concentrate on the race. This is where the blinker, also known as an eye patch, comes into play, a corrective device that blocks the horse's lateral vision and helps him concentrate on the race. In the game, blinkers are used to calm horses with bad temperaments.

## shadow roll

Horses that care not only about their surroundings but also about what is below them. Not a few of these horses are frightened by shadows. This is why the shadow roll was developed to block out the lower part of their vision and help them concentrate on the race. It is a cylindrical tool made of sheep's wool or other material. It is worn on the horse's face and has the effect of correcting timid horses.

## castration

A stallion with a rough temperament may be castrated in order to calm him down. However, castration reduces the horse's competitive spirit and prevents him from competing in races such as the Classic and Tennou-sho (the Emperor's Championship), which are labeled "male or female. When a stallion is castrated, he is put out to pasture for three months at a production farm, where his temperament is calmed down to one-fourth, but his competitive spirit is reduced to three-fourths.



As you will see when you check on the horses in the stable, most of them grow out of their temperamental difficulties as they mature. It is counterproductive to keep such a horse in a corrective device forever. It is counterproductive to leave such a horse in a corrective device indefinitely, as it makes it difficult to concentrate on the race. When the horse's temperament problems are no longer commented on, the corrective equipment should be removed.

It is not possible to use more than one corrective device at the same time in the game.

## Hoof Technician Appearance Event

A horseshoer is a craftsman who makes horseshoes for horses. During the game, a mysterious horseshoer appears when certain conditions are met. When he appears, he will make horseshoes that suit the horse. Horses with horseshoes have stronger legs and are less prone to injury.

## Conditions for appearance of a hoof trimmer

Stable keeper and assistant trainer in charge.

Natural, no horseshoes are attached.

Trainer Reputation 7 or higher

Weak legs (if bandaged when entering the stables, legs may be weak)

Returned from pasture to recover from cracks, fractures, avulsion fractures, and flexitis. (before pursuit training)

Won a big prize

If a horse meets the above six conditions and you select "Dirt/Wood," "Dirt/Slope," or "Wood/Slope" in the training pattern, a hoof trimmer will appear. Meet the hoof trimmer and have him trim hooves to turn your weak-legged horse into the strongest racehorse you can find.

## retired racehorse

In most cases, racehorses retire at six or seven years of age for horses with normal growth potential, and at eight years of age for even the late-ripening horses. We want all horses to retire safely.

### Three patterns of retirement

The day of retirement is sure to come for these racehorses that are constantly overworking their bodies and running through the turf as hard as they can, even though their bodies are falling apart. The growth period of a racehorse is from precocious maturity (3-4 years old), normal (5-6 years old), late maturing (7 years old+)

There are roughly three types. When a racehorse reaches the limit of its ability, it is not in the horse's best interest to push it any further. As a trainer, it is a difficult decision to retire a horse under your care. Still, when you think of the horse, you have no choice but to endure. There are three patterns of retirement in the "Live G1 Stable" program.



1 Normal retirement (retiring a racehorse that has reached its limits, at the trainer's discretion)

2. Forced retirement of 10-year-old horses (horses are forced to retire at the 3rd week of December at the age of 10).

3. selection of retired horses for new horses (when a stable is full despite the arrival of a promising new horse, if you want to bring in a new horse, you must forcibly retire one of the current horses)

### Retirement Ceremony – Hall of Fame

Horses that have won at least three G1s during their working lives will be inducted into the KRA Hall of Fame. In addition, a grand retirement ceremony will be held to honor their accomplishments.

However, even if a horse is scheduled to be inducted into the Hall of Fame after retirement, if the horse is injured, the retirement ceremony will not be held out of concern for the horse. Also, if there are not enough stalls when a horse is retired

### Normal Retirement

On the stable screen, open the command menu and select Retire. The trainer makes a decision and asks the owner for permission to retire the horse. However, the owner may be reluctant to retire the horse, depending on its performance. For example,

- If they are under 5 years old and have not played 10 races
- For horses under 5 years of age and whose performance is above the 16 million class

If a horse owner is reluctant to retire a horse, forcing the owner to retire the horse will cause you from the Hall of Fame, there is no to lose your friendship with the owner, but if he calls repeatedly to retire the horse, he will agree to retirement ceremony. do so.

The paths of retired horses vary, but if a horse belonging to Mr. Toyama, with whom we have a close friendship, retires, it can be turned into a mare or stallion, regardless of its performance. As for other owners, they cannot be turned into stallions, but only one horse that was an open horse during its working life can be turned into a broodmare at each farm.

### Forced retirement of 10-year-old horses

When a horse under the management of his stable turns 10 years old in the third week of December, either the stable keeper, assistant trainer, or Ms. Erika will appear and force the horse to retire. Even horses that are forcibly retired can become mares or stallions.



### Selection of retired horses when new horses enter the stable

Since stables can only manage a maximum of 20 horses, if you have come to associate with a variety of horse owners and have neglected to select horses to enter the stables, you will find yourself in this situation when new horses enter the stables. If the new horses coming into the stables are of low ability, the owner can simply refuse to accept them at that point, but if they are of high ability, the owner will be forced to retire the current horse. In this case, too, the owner may be reluctant, depending on the horse's performance, so try to identify horses that are past their peak and retire them as much as possible. More importantly, let's manage incoming horses well.



### ?? induction horse

Any horse not owned by Mr. Toyama, a horse that has not won a G1, an Ashi horse that has not won a G1, and a horse that is neither rough nor timid, will be taken over by KRA as a guide horse. He will be reintroduced to the KRA as a guide horse for G1 and other races.